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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

If the city of Tacoma sins it must sin

Recall for "Temperament."

against the light. It has the blessedness of being next door to Oregon, the trying ground of all Bedlamism; doubly blessed, it enjoys the "commission plan" of government, that last best gift except five or six of heaven to man. Yet Tacoma tried to recall her Mayor the other day. What was his crime? Well, after a year in office, though he had done nothing which should not have been expected of him by the Tacomans. perfectly familiar with his character. his inclinations and his record, for he is no new man, "the principal complaint against him," according to the Oregoniun, was and is "that by temperament he is a disturbing element in the commission." This is the head and front of his offending. The sides of it are that he has played politics"—what Mayor of woman born doesn't?-"in handing out the offices; he has trimmed first with the liberal and then with the other faction until both are angry." There were charges of extravagance, of course. Such charges are conventional, a campaign "property." They seem to have amounted to little. At the bottom of the row was "politics," ordinary, petty politics. On such wings did the Angel of Recall float down to Tacoma.

The Angel will have to call again in a week or so. Under the recall article of Tacoma's heaven born "commission plan" charter the old Mayor can't be kept or a new one elected unless he has a majority if there are three or more candidates. The Public Welfare-mark the unctuous phrase-the Public Welfare candidate stood one, the Disturbing Temperament two, the Socialist three. Apparently it rests with the Socialists to decide whether the Public Welfare shall be called in or the Disturbing Temperament called back!

Commission plan didn't work; recall hasn't worked so far; grand way to run a city. Commission plan, the Oregonian tells us, "provides only a method for getting better men into office." Why uperimpose the recall on it if it gets the better men? And if the people have made a mistake in electing a public officer, why not let them stew in their own juice and bear the penalty of their own folly? Is election piled on election likely to make the voters more careful?

Tom Johnson.

TOM JOHNSON—so he preferred to be known, although he began life as THOMAS LOFTIN JOHNSON—was a dealer in paradoxes and political novelties. As a business man he made money out trusts and the protective tariff; in his purely civic capacity he assailed monopoly as bad in principle and oppressive, and the tariff as extortion and a grievous wrong. When a Representative in Congress from the Cleveland district, Mr. JOHNSON proposed to introduce a bill establishing free trade in one paragraph and in another directing the sale of custom houses. His first business venture, as an urchin in Staunton Va., was to get his hands on all the news. papers and periodicals coming in by train and sell them at exorbitant prices He made a fortune in street car combinations and then advocated municipal ownership. He was the only man in America who could run with the people and hunt with the "interests."

People in Cleveland will always be at odds as to whether Tom Johnson as Mayor for four terms was a blight or a It has rejected Mr. ROOSEVELT: it will blessing. By some he has been glorified as a practical reformer, and others have regarded him as a mountebank and political empiric. Our own impression is that Cleveland has been greatly indebted to Tom Johnson. It is a cleaner. better built, better lighted and better policed city for his public activities, and the advertising it gained on account of his flamboyant methods was not prejudicial to business, but the contrary, as its rapid increase in population shows. As long as he busied himself with the usual details of administration progress was substantial and visible. but his spectacular reforms went wrong. The three cent street car fare turned out to be a burden and not an economy to the people, because transfers had! at last took his measure.

nterest from the day they were made hey could not be taken out at will without penalty. It was found that the bank money orders," issued for each deposit with automatic interest at 4 per cent., were not as convenient and serviceable as the old bank books which they replaced. There must have been a lack of confidence in the scheme, for the people's bank retired from the field and transferred its business to two of the old style banks

In the last years of his life Tom Johnson's fortune dwindled and he gave up 70 his fine town house and the luxuries he had never denied himself in his character of friend of the people; but there must have been sterling worth in a man who was ready to begin life again in the shadow of so many defeats and could make a jest of his troubles. If Tom JOHNSON hankered after radical notions, he was full of human nature, brimming over with it; and if his sincerity might sometimes be questioned, his love of his kind could never be.

The Trouble in New York.

From time to time veracious reports are sent from Washington that representative Republican statesmen have visited the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT to present to him the situation in his party in this State. These reports invariably contain warnings as to the future activity of "progressive" Republicans devoted to the support of the familiar radical doctrines.

Such reports as those outlined do not in our judgment accurately portray the true situation or define the real trouble with the Republican party in this State. That there exists at the present moment an almost complete break between the leadership and the membership of the party is unmistakable. That the consequences of this break have been disastrous to the party efficiency, have in fact resulted in its overwhelming defeat, is unmistakable. So far any representations made outside of the State concerning the condition within have been correct.

The distinction between the Republican situation in this State and other commonwealths generally described as insurgent" appears to be just this: In New York there is no large nor even considerable body of Republicans who have the slightest confidence or even interest in the radical doctrines which are the characteristic feature of Middle West "insurgency." The Referendum, the Recall, the Oklahoma Bank Law the universal Direct Primary, all these issues" are without conspicuous championship in this State.

The thing that exists, that dominates the local political situation, is an intense, an enormous weariness with the men who have in recent years directed the Republican party in the State. But it the familiar phrase "turn the rascals out." It was the unique and unsuccessful effort of Governor HUGHES to transform this weariness, this disgust, this impatience, which represented a purely negative emotion so far as principles were concerned, into a positive and unmistakable demand for the political reforms that he advocated.

In this attempt Governor HUGHES failed. He obtained the support of thouures in the Legislature.

The failure of THEODORE ROOSEVELT was due to the fact that in New York, at least, he had never been accepted as an "insurgent" at all, he had dealt with PLATT, with BARNES, with WOODRUFF. No enemy of Governor Hughes had been so persistent and so effective as Mr. ROOSEVELT operating through the "old guard." Men who did not believe in his doctrines followed Governor

HUGHES because they believed in him. The few who believed in the "insurgent" doctrines refused to follow THEODORE ROOSEVELT because they considered him at heart hostile to them and using their colors merely for political purposes.

To-day the Republican party in New York, so far as the great mass of its membership is concerned, is a wholly disorganized mob. It has anything but affection for the leaders who just now control the bare machinery. It has not the slightest sympathy with the doctrines which are the gospel of "insurgency" in the Middle West. The unrest which began in the days of the insurance investigation has never ceased to grow, to spread, and to destroy party alignment as it expanded. This de struction is still going on, and its continuance seems indefinite.

Neither Mr. ROOSEVELT nor Senator LA FOLLETTE nor Senator CUMMINS in any sense represents the unrest in the But until that time comes when there it is sorely needed by the home team. shall be created in the State a leadership which is representative of the feeling of the masses of the Republican electorate, it is idle to expect that there will be any material change in the existing

situation. The unrest, the dissatisfaction, the breakdown of party loyalty, these things are real, no one can exaggerate them, nor can the danger they constitute for the national Republican party in the next election be easily overeme phasized or unjustly magnified.

Two Southern Poets.

Southward the star of poets takes its to be paid for. In the end Cleveland way. North Carolina has stimulated suffered from too much Johnson, and Florida, Charlotte has fired Jacksoncast him down rudely from his pedestal. ville; verse works of the utmost prom-In his prime he had prevailed over the ise and of large output are already Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON in a cam- "in full blast" in the Florida Paris, paign for the mayoralty, but a man The Times-Union presents Mr. SYDNEY of no claims to statesmanship or fame CLARK HALEY, "a poet of the South," of "the far South, with its wonderful lakes, And great was the fiasco of Tox John rivers and tropical fruit"; a region

jovial promoter, but if deposits drew brings us "March in the Hammocks, lush, gorgeous, filling, a bit poeish;

With my THAIS, my dainty, delectable THAIS. A maid whom a thousand sweet graces adorn, Whose smile as it shines like the peep o' the day is

That breaks through the tremulent carmine of morn.

I tarried at moon in a forest enchanted By welrd Annuwaunce, the fairest of streams In a region of glamour and mystery, haunted

By shadowy phantoms and flick gring beams." Thais is an antique and an ardent vocable: a name of tremulant, almost of temulent, carmine; dainty, delectable, highly respectable, in this case. See how all the burbling passion and much of the natural history of the Floridian tropics foot it through the swamp:

The fronds of the palm and the tops of the laure Make moan like a far coming dirge from the

deep. The little green leaves seem to murmur and

Along the dark aisles and the twillighted arches The sob of the sorrowful water resounds: By alder and osler the dim river marches

(Thru gloom curtained alleys and twilighted arches) By green floating islands and verdurous mounds

And there where the amber hued current I gliding. Or under the illies that float in the bay. The crocodile lurks, or the moccasin hiding

Lies colled in the pads and alert for his prey. The bilthe, tiny ripples in gay allegretto Sing songs to the rushes and laugh as they pass. But under the stem of the writhing palmetto The rattlesnake lurks in the pendulous grass.

The crocodile, the moccasin, the rattlemake and the revised speller; an attractive landscape and waterscape. Let us hope that THAIS has some quinine and the poet a half pint or so of some rattlesnake charm; but not all darkling is the prospect or the song:

But see, O my dainty, delectable THAIS Bright maid whom a thousand rare graces

adorn. Whose mood is as sweet as the mood of the May is Whose way is the gleam and the gladness of

Not wholly of pallor and gloom is the hammori Not wholly of sadness and shadow and gloom. The melodious pine scatters odors balsamic, The scent of the orange blows in from the

On the highlands. And over the river's brown

The hyacinth spreads like a garment of green All embroidered and patterned with pale, purple blossom And bright yellow bonnets that nestle between

In the starry magnolia the cardinal flashes, The heron and crane are at work in the reeds The grandlloquent fay in the sweet scented ash is Proclaiming. I'll wager, his own doughty

And down through the boughs of the cypresse sprinkle

On the floor of the forest they glitter and twinkle And over the river they gulver and run." What minnesinger ever quired to

May as joyously or with anything of this riot of color and detail? Students is a simple emotion comprehended in of prosody will thank us for reproducing this learned note by the orthopedist of the Times-Union:

"'March in the Hammocks' is written in an unusual meter, a pure anapest unmixed with lambuses or trochees. The masculine and feminine rhymes alternate, and this metrical device produces a conspleuously pleasing kind of rhythm."

"Throughout the poem," continues the learned commentator, whose opinion we cordially share, "runs a vein of sands of men who were too weary with sentiment that fuses the various parts existing conditions to care or to think of it into a harmonious whole." As for much about the efficacy of a remedy the form and language, they are dazwhich at least promised a change. But zling; a forest of gamboge and humin the end he failed to create a com- ming birds, a plantation of peacocks, it in the end he failed to create a compact or considerable "insurgent" faction devoted to recognized "insurgent" doctores, and the failure doomed his measurement, and the failure doomed his measurement. The simple specially in country of a mountainous character. The Siemens-Schückert works, the great could always get up a petition and try conclusions over again, and would be continuous claracters. The Siemens-Schückert works, the great could always get up a petition and try conclusions over again, and would be continuous claracters. estrained grace, the more than Attic song, "Under the Gamdeboo":

> O, the pokeberry juice it smears my cheek With a deeper than blood red hue; I bathe my burning feet in the creek

Under the gamdeboo! Under the gamdeboo, I dream, sweet love, of you For my soul is cryin' for old BILL BRYAN Under the gamdeboo!"

Simple, sensuous, passionate, this is poetry, or there is none in this world of sin. So not yet is the brow of Tarheelia stripped of the garland, no matter how dainty and delectable is THAIS and the apotheosis of her.

Properly speaking, a reactionary is one wheelsts progress or would undo progress. Wash A reactionary is one who still reacts to

The resolution of Representative Victor MURDOCK of Kansas that "leave to print" speeches shall be so designated in the Congressional Record does not go far enough. They should be excluded altogether except when they can be regarded as continuations of speeches delivered on the floor of the House and not finished for lack of time.

The President's Interest in the national gam will draw him to many games this season, but h still is a strong devotee of golf and on Saturda will have his first game over the new Chevy Chas-links.—Despatch from Washington.

With all due respect to the nationa game, we fancy the President as a golf enthusiast will wish himself on the links even while he is applauding a slide to quite as promptly reject the other two. first base or a two bagger to centre when

Time in Florida.

From the message of Governor Gilchrist.

The standard time, adopted by the railroads is the time generally accepted throughout the State of Florida. In Florida the standard time is about one-half hour behind sun time. In the States immediately north of us, where Easter time commences, the time is about haif an hour ahead of sun time. Therefore when it is about a o'clock in Florida it is called 10 o'clock in some of the nearby States. But few business men who now go to their offices at 9 o'clock would have the cheek to go to their offices at the same time of day if it were called 10 o'clock. In the same way but few servants or cooks, for instance, who ommence work at 6:30 would have the nerve o report at 7:30. By the operation of this rail-oad time law the people of our State naturally ommence work generally about an hour later commence work at 6:30 would have the than in some of the nearby Southern States and half an hour later than it would be if the sun time were used. It is quite apparent that through the operation of the railroad time many thousands of hours of valuable time are lost in the development of the State of Florida

From the message of Governor Gilchrist of Florida.

The anniversary of the birthday of Jefferson Davis. President of the Confederate States. a native of Kentucky, has been made by legislative

SOUTH AFRICA'S GOLD.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Consul Gunsaulus, stationed in Johannesberg, reports that in twenty-five years the mines of the Transvaal have vielded more than \$1,400,000,000 worth of gold. This is about \$150,000,000 less than the gold output of the United States in the same time. At present, however, the Transvaal yield exceeds that of this country by about 70 per cent. The output of the South African mines last year was valued at \$155,736,000. Gold was discovered in that country in 1866, but it was not until nearly twenty years later that the metal was found in paying quantities and in a locality that made profitable operation possible. The industry on the Witwatersrand began in 1884, and the first battery, a five stamp outfit, was started in 1885. The yield in 1884 was \$50,485. In 1888 it was nearly \$5,000,000. The next ten years show an increase to \$80,000,000, and the later years show steady gain, with the exception of the years of the war, to the present more than \$150,000,000 a year. The dividends from the various mining companies from 1887 to 1910 amount to \$366,000,000. Last year 2?,000,-000 tons of ore were milled, yielding an on the Atlantic route and on through average of \$6.97 to the ton. The working profits of the year were \$56,000,000, and dividends of \$41,000,000 were declared. The probable life of the mines has been variously estimated. Averaging the vari-

ous estimates, it appears that another twenty-five years will mark the end of profitable operation in many of the mines because of the depth that will then be reached. There is a limit to the number of feet that a ton of ore may be hoisted for the purpose of getting \$7 worth or so of gold out of it. There seems to be no limit to the depth of the beds of conglomerate in which the gold is carried, but there is a question of the depth to which it is possible to go with profit. If the mine owners were obliged to employ white labor it is probable that some of the principal mines would have been compelled to suspend operations before this time. Some 20,000 white men are employed in clerical places, as superintendents, managers, foremen, engineers and in other posts of responsibility, but the manual labor is done by a force of nearly 200 000 native blacks under terms and conditions that have been criticised and even denounced by social reformers. Five or six years ago an effort was made to substitute efficient Chinese labor for the inefficient native labor and thousands of coolies were brought in. The scheme failed and the coolies were repatriated.

It is generally admitted that the enornous increase in gold supply has served to advance materially the prices of commodities. The total world production in 1890 was 5,749,306 ounces, valued at \$118,was \$25,576,300, and in 1910 approximately \$450,000,000. Ten years hence the yield may be greater than this or less. An increase may come from the discovery and development of new deposits, or a decrease may follow the exhaustion of present sources of supply. At present there is no probability that the mines of the Witwatersrand will in the next ten years repeat the experience of the last decade. but it does seem possible that the yield of 1920 will be not far from \$200,000,000. The world could get along very well for a number of years with its present supply.

Concerning the Recall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the urrent political fad, initiative, referendum and recall, is to have its day; and perhaps it must, there is an important consideration that should not be overlooked

It is a primary principle of parliamentary law, the correctness of which never has been be made only by one who voted on the explanation. On exactly the same principle must make oath that he voted for the official paign, especially in country of a mounhave the privilege of recalling. It may be employment of a searchlight with a para-presumed that if an official does not conmajority, the minority should not be allowed

I cannot conceive that any man with proper self-respect would accept an office cooler and a supply of water and the gaso subject to recall if a petition signed by lene or benzine holder, weighing, exclu Tom, Dick and Harry of the opposing party could compel a new election; nor can I conceive that the people would long endure the

ROSSITER JOHNSON. NEW YORK, April 11.

More Poets Yet. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE

Sun's "More Poets Yet" cataplasm, to draw from the Muse at various points the humors of her system at this season, is doing good work for those obscure poets whom the cruel and carping critics decry because their pens are less mighty than their souls and they cannot write what throbs within their breasts quite as forcefully, more so since is more pent up, than throbs within the bosoms of these other poets whose mouths pens, are as large as their souls, or words to that effect. I offer one tender breathing from the Grassy Creek correspondent of the Hazel Green, Ky., Herald:

I have always loved you Will you be my sweet wife Upon fair Grassy's brow! From childhood's fairy days

Will you be my pretty wife Upon fair Grassy's soul? If you'll only say the word

Upon fair Grassy's heart?

And here is another from Elim's Olio, a mag azine of sentiment also published at Haze Green, which seems to be a nesting place for the Muse family. It is entitled "Love":

Just to see the beauty of the woods And to hear God's eternal song.

And if what I do and sa Does not see the light of day I will sing my own sweet lullaby And love the flowers of the sky

Will THE SUN be kind enough to permi to see the light of day? NEW YORK, April 11.

Confirmed at the Age of Ninety.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In THE SU of April 10 it was said that at Grace Church, Elizabeth, N. J., there was confirmed on Sunday tant Episcopal Church, a man 78 years old I can cite an instance of a person twelve years older than that to whom at the age of 30 was ad-ministered the holy rite of confirmation at Christ Church, city of Rochester, N. Y. This occurred many years ago, and the aged person was my father. Nearly all his life before his identification with the Episcopal Church he had affiliated more or less actively with the Presbyterian Church.

GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-Consul-General Skinner reports from Hamburg that "apparently the German mercantile marine is in a most flourishing condition. The two largest steamship companies have just declared increased dividends and nearly all others are doing a reason ably satisfactory business. Germany' shipping interests are not limited to the transportation of merchandise and passen gers to and from German harbors. Many vessels that fly the German flag seldom enter a German port. For instance, a considerable fleet is employed in main taining a service between Mediterranean ports and the United States, while other ressels are employed entirely on routes in the Far East.

Twenty years ago Germany's merchant marine included 2.675 sailing ships and 896 steamships, with tonnages of 693,415 tonnages being 404,578 and 2,349,557. The increase in number and size of vessels using steam has been notable, but when allowance is made for the huge liners routes to the Far East it is evident tha most of the ships are of comparatively small tonnage. They are, however, prop erly suited to the purposes for which they are employed, big ships for big traffic and smaller vessels for minor routes Germany's mercantile steamship tonnage is somewhat less than that of the United States. The particular difference in the two services is that most of the American ressels are engaged in lake and coast traffic, chiefly domestic, while most of Germany's mercantile fleet is employed in international trade

Consul-General Skinner reports that his most recent information is that the direct subsidies paid to German shipping lines by the imperial Government amount to only \$1,904,000. There are also indirect benefits in the form of export rates on land shipments, but these apply to all vessels irrespective of nationality. The subsidy rate a gross registered ton is very low, only 44 cents. The British rate on a gross tonnage four times as great as Germany's is 46 cents, while the French rate is \$6.66, the Japanese rate is \$5.88, and the that "German shipping is aided or at least rendered more advantageous to the special interests concerned by the liberty permitted to large corporations in the matter of forming trusts and trade agree ments." He notes also the benefit secure through the ability of the shipping companies "to procure an unlimited number of seamen at low wages."

Germany's merchant marine policy was adopted in 1885, when the Government 849,700. The value of the output in 1900 agreed to pay annually for fifteen years nearly \$1,000,000 for the creation and main tenance of new lines to the Far East. The Without that and later arrangements the commerce of Germany would not have assumed its present proportions.

A FIELD SEARCHLIGHT.

All the world's armies have for some years aken a great interest in the development of larly the Russo-Japanese campaign, have indicated what important use may of the electric searchlight when skilfully handled. Night attacks will constitute in future wars than ever before, and therefore field armies must be supplied with serviceable and practicable arrangements of some kind to facilitate both attack and defence at night. has led to the introduction of a great variety of apparatus for field illumination

The systems which have proved of pracuestioned, that a motion to reconsider can tical use up to the present time are all fairly be made only by one who voted on the serviceable and of a high degree of per-prevailing side. The common sense of this fection in a technical sense, but they are regulation is so obvious that it needs no generally mounted on wagons for facility explanation. On exactly the same principle, of transportation, and although they have and for exactly the same reason, if we are a certain degree of mobility, such wagon to have the recall the law should provide trains for illuminating purposes cannot be counted on for all requirements in a cam-

ually tempted to do so. To put the case in searchlight that meets all the latest refew words, only those who called should have the privilege of recalling. It may be presumed that if an official does not conduct the business of his office as the majority have elected him to conduct it, that majority will wish to replace him; while, on the other will wish to replace him; while, on the other hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, if he does carry out the wishes of the hand, already accepted four invitations. for an eight or ten hour run. The entire apparatus is carried on four pack animals one of which carries the searchlight with lene or benzine holder, weighing, exclu-sive of the sixty-six pound pack saddle 180.4 pounds; another carries the dynamo &c., weighing 176 pounds; another the gase state of things that would certainly result lene motor, &c., weighing 182.6 pounds, and from such a law. tools, weighing 121 pounds.

Evidently a piece of apparatus as light as this, which can be loaded on four pack animals travelling independently, can readily accompany troops in the most diffi-It can therefore be assigned to separa patrols or outposts, which are often pushed forward on narrow trails in order to occupy high points, where a searchlight immediately available may render excellent service.

Such an apparatus will also be invaluable for watching rivers, &c., especially where the shores are so thickly covered with under brush that it is impossible to bring up any wheeled vehicles. In just such places it may often be necessary to detect tions for that purpose or the laying of his bridges, and to prevent the execution of the work. In addition it will be of great value o all sorts of detachments or expedition ary forces, pushed far out to the front which have to cross difficult ground and annot take with them their ordinary trains The apparatus for packing is so constructed that it can readily be taken apar utes is all that is required for either opera 1,500 revolutions a minute develops from r to six horse-power. The gasolene der or reservoir contains fifteen liters The motor and dynamo are connected by 1,500 revolutions a minute develops a tenion of sixty-five volts and a current of wenty-two amperes. To save weight steel and aluminum are used where possible, an only the most necessary instruments and switches are provided.

Wants to Join a Good Fishing Club. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Speaking of the letter on "Fisherman's Choice," in THE SUN of April 2, permit me to say the trouble with some near sportsmen is ignorance rather than meanness or poverty. I have long been looking for a week end club where I could have fishing it fresh orsalt water and my wife could be comfort But I have not been able to find a cheaclub which was not "nasty." And although I am willing to pay upon a fairly liberal scale I am re-luctant to associate with those whose scale of liv-BROOKLYN, April 11.

The Three Great Prejudices.

From the Speciator.

It is not customary for more than one of the three great prejudices to be entertained by the same person. But we know of a certain nu of persons who entertain two. We once, h son's banking novelty. The people's and tropical fruit"; a region bank was widely advertised in the ten bank was widely advertised in the ten bank was widely advertised in the ten bank. Mr. Halfy seems to be "the coming," the corne man. He coming, "the corne man. He consider the content of the content a legal holiday.

Seems to be the people's and tropical fruit"; a region and the prespectation of the people's and tropical fruit"; a region bank was widely advertised in the ten but had never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and physical form the content a legal holiday.

Seems to be the people's and tropical fruit"; a region but had never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died but had never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, President and never become a member of it. He died that the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a native o

PIGEON RACING IN FRANCE.

Consul Joseph Emerson Haven, Rouhair, in Daily Pigeon flying is carried on in the Depart-ment of the North with more enthusiasm han in any other section of France. Aside

from being a sport the practical side has appealed to the Government and as esult almost every garrison is fitted with loft where pigeons are trained for use in ime of war and during army manœuvres. Several years ago a decree was signed orbidding the keeping or training of racing pigeons (pigeons voyageurs) by foreigners esiding in the country. A French citizen o keep such birds must first make an application to the civil authorities. This application is forwarded to the Governor of the that the necessary permission is granted.

The training of racing pigeons is a long and tedious undertaking, not always meet ing with success but very profitable when properly carried out. The city of Roubaix alone has fifty-three pigeon clubs, the memand 723,652. In 1910 it included 2,377 bers possessing 12,226 trained birds as well sailing ships and 1,950 steamships, the as 8,723 untrained birds, the latter being kept for breeding purposes. These clubs hold a certain number of "concours" or matches during the season and invite all interested to take part. For each bird entered a fee of 10 to 40 cents is charged whose duty it is to accompany the baskets of pigeons to their destination, feed then during the trip, and release them at the

stated time and place.
Prior to the racing season, which con inues from May to September, those inerested bring their birds to the club on tated days to make trial flights ranging from 30 to 100 miles. These trial flights enable the owners to select the best birds for the long distance races

Birds entered must be brought to the clubhouse forty-eight hours before the match, to be marked and placed in a basket holding fifty to sixty birds. On an average 2,000 Prior to placing the pigeons in baskets ortation to the point of liberation a rubber ring is placed on the leg of each bird bearing a special mark for that par-

ticular match.

The day preceding the race the conn a special car attached to a passenger train and for which the railway companies make a special rate. On arriving at the destination the car is sealed by the station superintends the removal of the baskets to the freight yard, where they are opened at a given time, the station agent signing a certificate to that effect. A certain amount and expenses. Pools are also formed, and winning bird to receive \$150 besides the ecognized prize

lish accuracy in timing flights a special This is a wooden box containing a sealed clock set to agree exactly with the sealed watch of the convoyeur. On the bird's return from a flight the owner renoves the ring from its leg and drops it in a ot in the apparatus, where a special mechanism registers on a paper roll, to a fraction

On the day of the race the owners of the racing birds keep their pigeon lofts closed, save for a trap or opening, none of the other birds being allowed liberty. The owner and an assistant wait in the loft with the timing apparatus for the arrival of the racers. In some lofts an electric contrivance is fixed to the board on which the bird alights, which gives warning of its return. As the pigeon has not been fed prior to being librated on its flight it immediately enters the oft on its return in search of food, where and registered, after which the bird is care-

fully fed and placed alone to rest.

The average speed of a well trained bird is fifty miles an hour, but this is frequently exceeded. As a general rule all birds tak ing part in a match will have returned to their several lofts within ten minutes after the arrival of the first bird, showing the excellent training and selection which has been

The most difficult annual race is that from Biarritz to Roubaix, 625 miles, for which the Government and the Minister of War offer handsome prizes. At least 10 per cent. of the birds in this race are lost or fall from ex-

A law is in force in France which deals severely with any one detaining, injuring or killing a racing pigeon. As a further in stance of the Government's interest the wires charm of Josephus Daniels's latest few words, only those who called should quirements. This system admits of the pigeon breeding and flying centres are White House to-day to invite President

As much as \$200 has been offered and refused for a blue racing pigeon. This indicates the value at which selected birds are held. The homing instinct of these birds is extraordinary, cases being known where birds that have been taken from Roubaix to other parts of France have returned after a period of six years.

JUMPING JACK BOURNE.

Affectionately Known as "Juntor" in His Early New Bedford Days.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sorry to be obliged to differ with your New Bedford cor-respondent "A. Fidus Achates." While he cer-ainly is correct as to the Richmond Bakery cream cakes" he is surely 'way off on the boyhoo contemporaries of Junior Bourne, who in hi old academy days in New Bedford was neithe out plain "Junior Bourne," who is easily recalled at that period by a wide expanse of very white cuff combined with most gorgeous cuff buttons. Concerning the six contemporaries named by

'A. Fidus Achates." each and all were severa years Junior's junior, and doubtless wou now hardly care to be hustled along the road time any more rapidly than is really necessary, even to possess the sweet memory of former cream cakes eaten with Junior Bourne. And why, oh why, does our son of New Bedford spell "Abbe" with a "y"?
One more fair.

One more faint recollection. "Jack Bourne was not exactly the "apple" of the old gentle-man's eye during his Harvard days. For, alas, the apple fell and rolled away, but landed triumphantly in due time on the Pacific slope. Long

BROOKLINE, Mass., April 11. New Bedford as Bagdad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "A. Fidus Achates." I suspect him of being a tutor in the Boston Latin School, doubts my reality and re-gards "cream tarts" as a proof of the unreliability of my evidence about the Jackiness of Jack Bourne. I was dealing with an "Arabian Nights" story, the story that "Jack" was "Jonny." Now "cream tarts" (not "cream cakes") are appropriate to New Bedford when it is playing Bagdad. NEW YORK, April 11. WAMBUTTA.

Brooklyn Man "Looking for Trouble." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was amused by the question asked by a Brooklyn er: "Why do Brooklynites register as from York instead of Brooklyn?" The inference was that it was wrong to do so: that it was not boosting" Brooklyn.
As an old Brooklynite I can give my reason for

so doing when I am travelling. I find that more respect and attention are paid to New Yorkers: that Brooklyn is considered only an overgro fillage, and that its citizens are consid and penurious rather than broad, liberal and gen-erous, as most New Yorkers are.

Recently I was in a real estat broker's office in Brooklyn and took note of the mental attitude of house hunters and home seek-ers who came in. They wanted the earth for their money; they put on an air of being too goo live over stores, to live on car lines, &c. They wanted all the modern improvements at bargain counter prices. They talked shoddy, they acted shoddy and small. Many of them probably had Washington. April 11.—To-day was the \$5 or \$10 in their pockets, if that much, and talked about \$1,000 rental houses when they could only. His afford \$50 to \$40 a month. This spirit sticks out

TO PROTECT THE SEALS. Representative Townsend's Resolution

Asking for Information. WASHINGTON, April 11. - Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jorgay intends to have Congress investigate conditions of the sealing industry on the Pribyloff Islands. The action of the Government authorities in continuing to kill off a number of the male seals for the conservation, as they contend, of the herd has raised a sharp dis cussion in scientific circles. Director Hornaday of the New York zoo is one of the naturalists who opposed Nagel's policy.

Representative Townsend introduced a resolution in the House to-day calling upon Secretary Nagel to inform the House fully upon this question. The resolution also directs not only the Secretary of Commerce and Labor but also President entative Townsend introduced aft and Attorney-General Wickersham to forward to Congress all official reports and letters that they have received in regard to the sealing industry on the Pribyloff Islands.

olution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

WANTS SPEECHES LABELLED, Murdock Proposes Reforms in the "Congressional "Record's" Makeup.

WASHINGTON, April 11. Representative Murdock of Kansas to-day introduced a esolution providing that speeches in the Congressional Record shall be correctly labelled. His resolution provides that when a member prints a speech that has not been actually delivered the fact that it was not spoken shall be noted in the Record. The resolution also provides that when a member makes a speech and afterward adds to it when it is printed in the *Record* the fact that it has been extended and changed from its original form shall be stated, so that the read

"It is a notorious fact," said Mr. Mur-"It is a notorious fact," said Mr. Murdock, "that the Congressional Record is not a record. It has become largely a deplorably dull daily newspaper, full of philosophic communications. My resolution is an attempt to make it a true record. If a man is willing to print a 6,000-word speech in the Record without ever having delivered a single word of it on the floor of the House, then he ought to be willing to acknowledge that the speech never was delivered. Debate in peech never was delivered. Debate in Congress'is for the purpose of convincing those who are present and participating in the controversy, and not for the benefit of the author of a set speech."

CLEMENCY BY TAFT. The President Pardons Three Offenders Regard for a Helpless Family.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The sentences of three men convicted of offences against the Federal Government were commuted by President Taft to-day.

Thaddeus S. Potter of Portland, Ore., was convicted of conspiracy to defraid the Government out of public lands. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500. Potter is in ill health and his appeal against the sentence led President Taft some time ago to commute it to a fine of \$50 without imprisonment. Potter, however, was to pay costs of the trial. It later developed that the costs of the trial amounted to \$2.000. Potter again appealed for clemency, contending that to pay such a sum was as heavy a laurden upon him as the was as heavy a burden upon him as the imprisonment. The President to-day de-cided to relieve Potter of the payment of the costs and let the total punishment

be the fine of \$50. The President gave immediate commutation to A. J. Keeton of Etheridge,

mutation to A. J. Keeton of Etheridge, Tenn., who was serving a sentence for running an illicit distillery. A little while ago Keeton's wife died leaving his eleven children without protection. The President forgave his offence.

Because of doubt as to his guilt the President also pardoned J. A. Ripper, a merchant of St. Louis who had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for failure to destroy the revenue stamp on an oleomargarine package.

on an oleomargarine package. THE 69TH INVITES TAFT. The President Promises to Try to Attend

Its Dinner on April 26. WASHINGTON, April 11. - Delegates representing the Sixty-ninth Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard, proudly proclaimed by them as th

The President told them that as he had already accepted four invitations for his stay in New York on that night, he did not feel warranted in binding himself to an acceptance of theirs but that he would try to work into their coloration. celebration in some way if only for a few minutes.

Representatives of the Sixty-ninth Regiment said last night that Gen. Leon-ard Wood, United States Senator O'Gor-man and Attorney-General Wickersham were among those who had accepted invi were among those who had accepted invi-tations to the dinner. The committee in charge of the arrangements comprises Col. Louis E. Conly, George McDonald and Arthur J. Mulqueen. The dinner is to be at the Hotel Astor.

TWO NEW MINISTERS RECEIVED. Naon of Argentina and Rivero of Cuba Present Their Credentials.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-President Taft

this afternoon received Dr. Romolo S. Naon, the newly accredited Minister from Argentina, and Señor Rivero, recently appointed Minister from Cuba, who presented their credentials to this country.

Senor Rivero was formerly Secretary
to the Cuban Legation in this city. The Senor Rivero was formerly Secre o the Cuban Legation in this city. formal diplomatic address of presentarormal diplomatic address of presenta-tion was interrupted by him to com-pliment President Taft on his work for Cuba. Dr. Naon in presenting his credentials spoke of the admiration which Argentina had shown for the United States in closely copying its principles in its Constitution. in its Constitution.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROBE. Resolution to Investigate the Doings of Wickersham's Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representative Rainev of Illinois to-day introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the Department of Justice by a committee of nine members of the House, six Demo-erats and three Republicans. Fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated by the resolution, which directs the ascertain-ment of whether the Attorney-General now has any outside employment which disqualifies him from holding his office. The resolution also inquires how many anti-trust cases have been begun and

Taft May Run Down to Texas.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-If the extra session of Congress does not confine President Taft too closely to Washington he may journey to Texas to witness the manœuvres of the troops. Gov. Colquitt of Texas has invited the President to visit Texas while the troops are there, and the President has expressed his desire to do so if possible.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-To-day was the forty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Justice Charles E. Hughes, the youngest

of them in their dealings generally. Is it any wonder that self-respecting travellers do not want to be considered as in that class?

BROOSLIM, April 11.

M. T. OVERSAGE.